Dual 256-Tap, Volatile, Low-Voltage Linear Taper Digital Potentiometers

General Description

The MAX5391/MAX5393 dual 256-tap, volatile, low-voltage linear taper digital potentiometers offer three end-to-end resistance values of $10k\Omega$, $50k\Omega$, and $100k\Omega$. Operating from a single +1.7V to +5.5V power supply, these devices provide a low 35ppm/°C end-to-end temperature coefficient. The devices feature an SPI interface.

The small package size, low supply voltage, low supply current, and automotive temperature range of the MAX5391/MAX5393 make the devices uniquely suitable for the portable consumer market and battery backup industrial applications.

The MAX5391/MAX5393 include two digital potentiometers in a voltage-divider configuration. The MAX5391/ MAX5393 are specified over the -40°C to +125°C automotive temperature range and are available in a 16-pin, 3mm x 3mm TQFN and a 14-pin TSSOP package, respectively.

Applications

- Low-Voltage Battery Applications
- Portable Electronics
- Mechanical Potentiometer Replacement
- Offset and Gain Control
- Adjustable Voltage References/Linear Regulators

Features

- Dual 256-Tap Linear Taper Positions
- Single +1.7V to +5.5V Supply Operation
- Low 12µA Quiescent Supply Current
- 10k Ω , 50k Ω , and 100k Ω End-to-End Resistance Values
- SPI-Compatible Interface
- Wiper Set to Midscale on Power-Up
- -40°C to +125°C Operating Temperature Range

Ordering Information

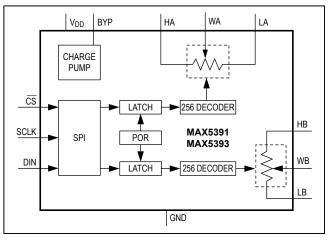
PART	PIN-PACKAGE	END-TO-END RESISTANCE (kΩ)
MAX5391LATE+	16 TQFN-EP*	10
MAX5391MATE+	16 TQFN-EP*	50
MAX5391NATE+	16 TQFN-EP*	100
MAX5393LAUD+	14 TSSOP	10
MAX5393MAUD+	14 TSSOP	50
MAX5393NAUD+	14 TSSOP	100

Note: All devices are specified in the -40 $^\circ\mathrm{C}$ to +125 $^\circ\mathrm{C}$ temperature range.

+Denotes lead(Pb)-free/RoHS-compliant package.

*EP = Exposed paddle.

Functional Diagram





Dual 256-Tap, Volatile, Low-Voltage Linear Taper Digital Potentiometers

Absolute Maximum Ratings

V _{DD} to GND	0.3V to +6V
H_, W_, L_ to GND	0.3V to the lower of
	(V _{DD} + 0.3V) or +6V
All Other Pins to GND	0.3V to +6V
Continuous Current into H_, W_, and L_	
MAX5391L/MAX5393L	±5mA
MAX5391M/MAX5393M	±2mA
MAX5391N/MAX5393N	±1mA

Continuous Power Dissipation ($T_A = +70^{\circ}C$)
14-Pin TSSOP (derate 10mW/°C above +70°C)796.8mW
16-Pin TQFN (derate 14.7mW/°C above +70°C)1176.5mW
Operating Temperature Range40°C to +125°C
Junction Temperature+150°C
Storage Temperature Range65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)+300°C
Soldering Temperature (reflow)+260°C

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Electrical Characteristics

(V_{DD} = +1.7V to +5.5V, V_H = V_{DD}, V_L = 0V, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at V_{DD} = +1.8V, T_A = +25°C.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Resolution	N			256			Тар
DC PERFORMANCE (Voltage-Divi	der Mode)	•					
Integral Nonlinearity	INL	(Note 2)		-0.5		+0.5	LSB
Differential Nonlinearity	DNL	(Note 2)		-0.5		+0.5	LSB
Dual-Code Matching		Register A = Reg	jister B	-0.5		+0.5	LSB
Ratiometric Resistor Tempco		$(\Delta V_W/V_W)/\Delta T$, no	o load		5		ppm/°C
			MAX5391L/MAX5393L	-3	-2.2		
Full-Scale Error		Code = FFh	MAX5391M/MAX5393M	-1	-0.6		LSB
			MAX5391N/MAX5393N	-0.5	-0.3		
			MAX5391L/MAX5393L		2.2	3	
Zero-Scale Error		Code = 00h	MAX5391M/MAX5393M		0.6	1	LSB
			MAX5391N/MAX5393N		0.3	0.5	
DC PERFORMANCE (Variable Res	sistor Mode))					
		MAX5391L/MAX	5393L	-1.5		+1.5	
Integral Nonlinearity (Note 3)	R-INL	MAX5391M/MAX5393M		-0.75		+0.75	LSB
		MAX5391N/MAX	(5393N	-0.5		+0.5	
Differential Nonlinearity	R-DNL	(Note 3)		-0.5		+0.5	LSB
DC PERFORMANCE (Resistor Ch	aracteristics	5)					
Wiper Resistance	R _{WL}	(Note 4)				200	Ω
Terminal Capacitance	C _{H_} , C _{L_}	Measured to GN	D		10		pF
Wiper Capacitance	C _W	Measured to GN	D		50		pF
End-to-End Resistor Tempco	TCR	No load			35		ppm/°C
End-to-End Resistor Tolerance	ΔR _{HL}	Wiper not connected		-25		+25	%
AC PERFORMANCE		·					
Crosstalk		(Note 5)			-90		dB
-3dB Bandwidth	BW	Code = 80H, 10pF load,	MAX5391L/MAX5393L		600		
			MAX5391M/MAX5393M		100		kHz
		V _{DD} = 1.8V	MAX5391N/MAX5393N		50		
Total Harmonic Distortion Plus Noise	THD+N	Measured at W,	V _H _ = 1V _{RMS} at 1kHz		0.02		%

Dual 256-Tap, Volatile, Low-Voltage Linear Taper Digital Potentiometers

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

(V_{DD} = +1.7V to +5.5V, V_H = V_{DD}, V_L = 0V, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at V_{DD} = +1.8V, T_A = +25°C.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
Wiper Settling Time (Note 6)		MAX5391L/MAX5393L		400			
	t _S	MAX5391M/MAX5393M		1200		ns	
		MAX5391N/MAX5393N		2200]	
Charge-Pump Feedthrough at W_	V _{RW}	f _{CLK} = 600kHz, C _{OUT} = 0nF		200		nV _{P-P}	
POWER SUPPLIES							
Supply Voltage Range	V _{DD}		1.7		5.5	V	
Standby Current		V _{DD} = 5.5V	27				
Standby Current		V _{DD} = 1.7V	12			- μΑ	
DIGITAL INPUTS							
	Maria	V _{DD} = 2.6V to 5.5V	70	70		0/ x \/	
Minimum Input High Voltage	VIH	V _{DD} = 1.7V to 2.6V	75			% x V _{DE}	
Movimum Input Low Voltage	V _{IL}	V _{DD} = 2.6V to 5.5V			30	0/ x//	
Maximum Input Low Voltage		V _{DD} = 1.7V to 2.6V			25	- % x V _{DE}	
Input Leakage Current			-1		+1	μA	
Input Capacitance				5		pF	
TIMING CHARACTERISTICS—SPI	(Note 7)						
SCLK Frequency	f _{MAX}				10	MHz	
SCLK Clock Period	t _{CP}		100			ns	
SCLK Pulse-Width High	tсн		40			ns	
SCLK Pulse-Width Low	t _{CL}		40			ns	
CS Fall to SCK Rise Setup Time	t _{CSS}		40			ns	
SCLK Rise to \overline{CS} Rise Hold Time	t _{CSH}		0			ns	
DIN Setup Time	t _{DS}		40			ns	
DIN Hold Time	t _{DH}		0			ns	
SCLK Rise to CS Fall Delay	t _{CS0}		10			ns	
SCLK Rise to SCLK Rise Hold Time	t _{CS1}		40			ns	
CS Pulse-Width High	t _{CSW}		100			ns	

Note 1: All devices are 100% production tested at T_A = +25°C. Specifications over temperature limits are guaranteed by design and characterization.

Note 2: DNL and INL are measured with the potentiometer configured as a voltage-divider (Figure 1) with H_ = V_{DD} and L_ = GND. The wiper terminal is unloaded and measured with a high-input-impedance voltmeter.

Note 3: R-DNL and R-INL are measured with the potentiometer configured as a variable resistor (Figure 1). DNL and INL are measured with the potentiometer configured as a variable resistor. H_ is unconnected and L_ = GND. For V_{DD} = +5V, the wiper terminal is driven with a source current of 400µA for the 10kΩ configuration, 80µA for the 50kΩ configuration, and 40µA for the 100kΩ configuration. For V_{DD} = +1.7V, the wiper terminal is driven with a source current of 150µA for the 10kΩ configuration, 30µA for the 50kΩ configuration, and 15µA for the 100kΩ configuration.

Note 4: The wiper resistance is the value measured by injecting the currents given in Note 3 into W_ with L_ = GND. $R_W = (V_W - V_H)/I_W$.

Note 5: Drive HA with a 1kHz GND to V_{DD} amplitude tone. LA = LB = GND. No load. WB is at midscale with a 10pF load. Measure WB.

Note 6: The wiper-settling time is the worst-case 0 to 50% rise time, measured between tap 0 and tap 127. H_ = V_{DD}, L_ = GND, and the wiper terminal is loaded with 10pF capacitance to ground.

Note 7: Digital timing is guaranteed by design and characterization, not production tested.

Dual 256-Tap, Volatile, Low-Voltage Linear Taper Digital Potentiometers

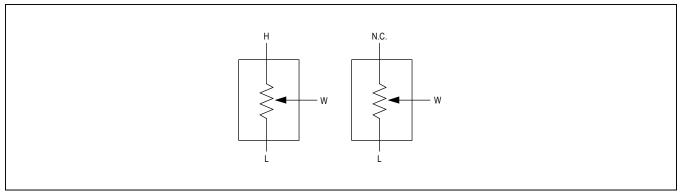
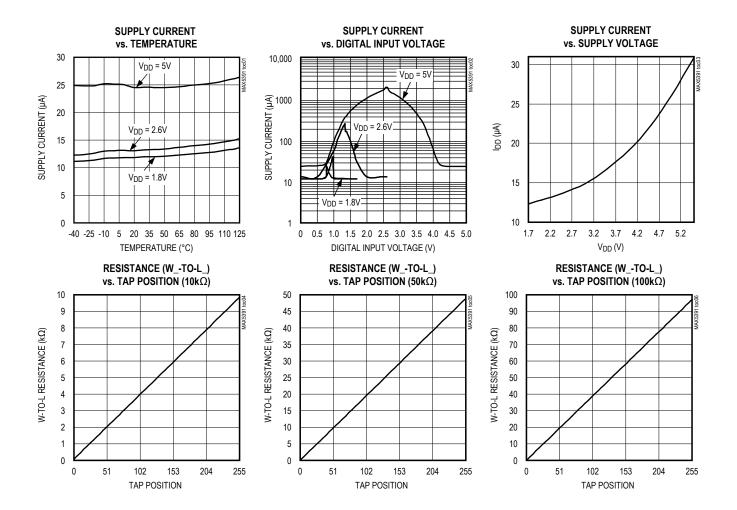


Figure 1. Voltage-Divider and Variable Resistor Configurations

Typical Operating Characteristics

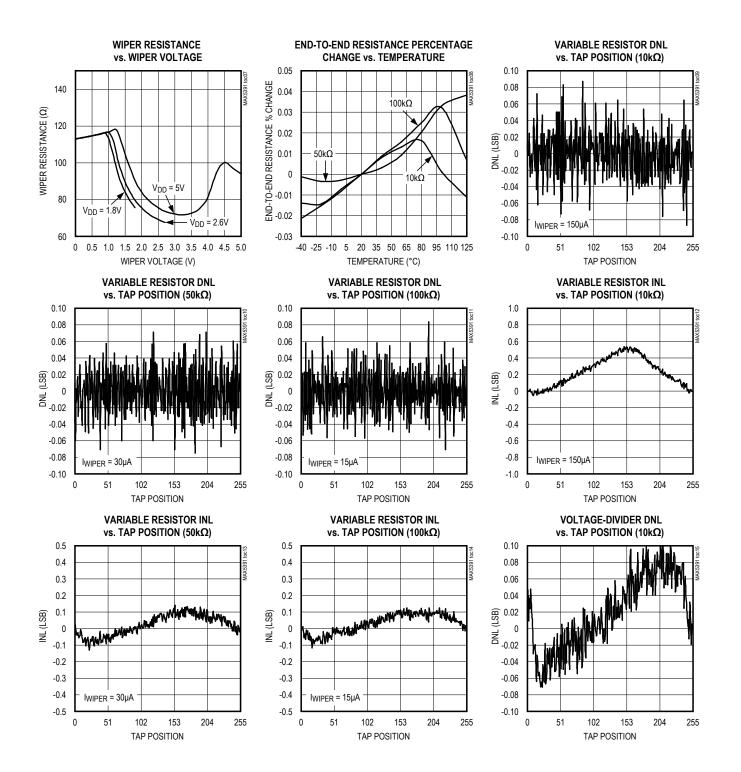
(V_{DD} = 1.8V, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)



Dual 256-Tap, Volatile, Low-Voltage Linear Taper Digital Potentiometers

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

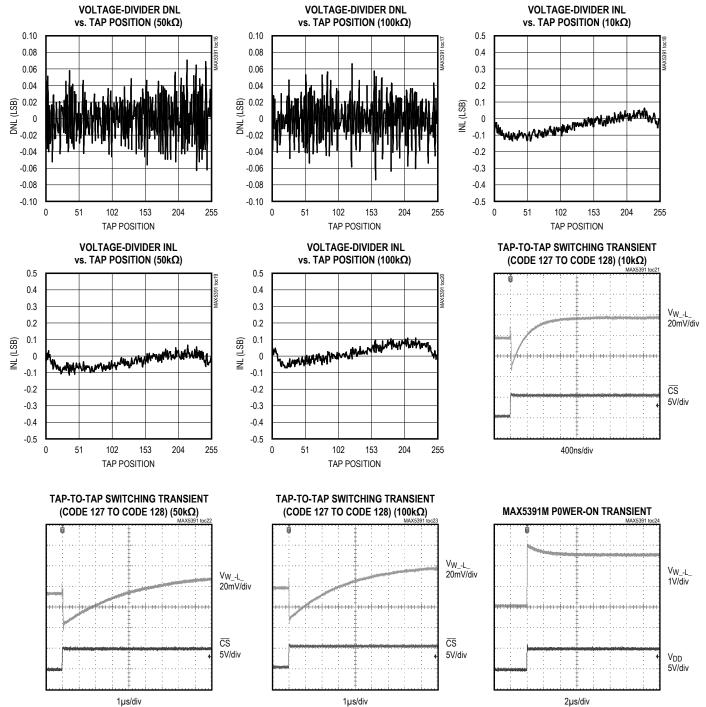
(V_{DD} = 1.8V, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)



Dual 256-Tap, Volatile, Low-Voltage Linear Taper Digital Potentiometers

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(V_{DD} = 1.8V, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

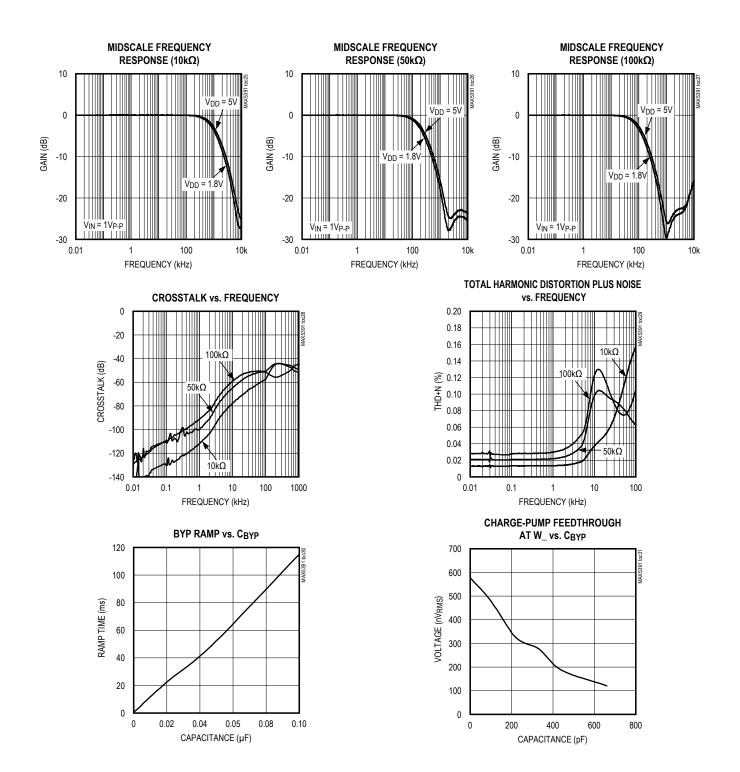


1µs/div

Dual 256-Tap, Volatile, Low-Voltage Linear Taper Digital Potentiometers

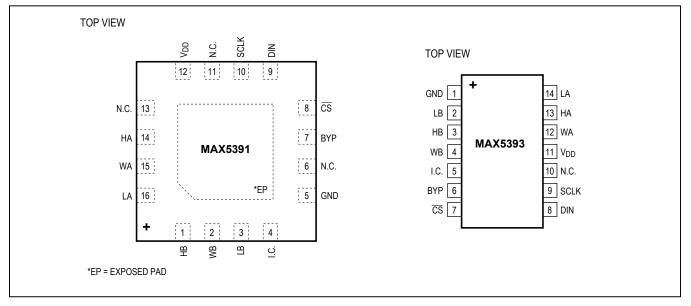
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(V_{DD} = 1.8V, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)



Dual 256-Tap, Volatile, Low-Voltage Linear Taper Digital Potentiometers

Pin Configurations



Pin Description

PII	PIN					
MAX5391 (TQFN-EP)	MAX5393 (TSSOP)	NAME	FUNCTION			
1	3	НВ	Resistor B High Terminal. The voltage at HB can be higher or lower than the voltage at LB. Current can flow into or out of HB.			
2	4	WB	Resistor B Wiper Terminal			
3	2	LB	Resistor B Low Terminal. The voltage at LB can be higher or lower than the voltage at HB. Current can flow into or out of LB.			
4	5	I.C.	Internally Connected. Connect to GND.			
5	1	GND	Ground			
6, 11, 13	10	N.C.	No Connection. Not internally connected.			
7	6	BYP	Internal Power-Supply Bypass. For additional charge-pump filtering, bypass to GND with a capacitor close to the device.			
8	7	CS	Active-Low Chip-Select Input			
9	8	DIN	Serial-Interface Data Input			
10	9	SCLK	Serial-Interface Clock Input			
12	11	V _{DD}	Power-Supply Input. Bypass V_{DD} to GND with a 0.1µF capacitor close to the device.			
14	13	HA	Resistor A High Terminal. The voltage at HA can be higher or lower than the voltage at LA. Current can flow into or out of HA.			
15	12	WA	Resistor A Wiper Terminal			
16	14	LA	Resistor A Low Terminal. The voltage at LA can be higher or lower than the voltage at HA. Current can flow into or out of LA.			
_	_	EP	Exposed Pad (MAX5391 Only). Connect to GND.			

Detailed Description

The MAX5391/MAX5393 dual 256-tap, volatile, low-voltage linear taper digital potentiometers offer three end-toend resistance values of $10k\Omega$, $50k\Omega$, and $100k\Omega$. Each potentiometer consists of 255 fixed resistors in series between terminals H_ and L_. The potentiometer wiper, W_, is programmable to access any one of the 256 tap points on the resistor string.

The potentiometers in each device are programmable independently of each other. The MAX5391/MAX5393 feature an SPI interface.

Charge Pump

The MAX5391/MAX5393 contain an internal charge pump that guarantees the maximum wiper resistance, R_{WL} , to be less then 200 Ω for supply voltages down to 1.7V. Pins H_, W_, and L_ are still required to be less than V_{DD} + 0.3V. A bypass input, BYP, is provided to allow additional filtering of the charge-pump output, further reducing clock feed through that may occur on H_, W_, or L_. The nominal clock rate of the charge pump is 600kHz. BYP should remain resistively unloaded as any additional load would produce a ripple of approximately I_{BYP}/(600kHz x C_{BYP}) volts. See the Charge-Pump Feedthrough at W_ vs. C_{BYP} graph in the *Typical Operating Characteristics* for C_{BYP} sizing guidelines with respect to clock feedthrough

Dual 256-Tap, Volatile, Low-Voltage Linear Taper Digital Potentiometers

to the wiper. The value of C_{BYP} does affect the startup time of the charge pump; however, C_{BYP} does not impact the ability to communicate with the device, nor is there a minimum C_{BYP} requirement. The maximum wiper impedance specification is not guaranteed until the charge pump is fully settled. See the BYP Ramp vs. C_{BYP} graph in the *Typical Operating Characteristics* for C_{BYP} impact on charge-pump settling time.

SPI Digital Interface

The MAX5391/MAX5393 include a SPI interface that provides a 3-wire write-only serial-data interface to control the wiper tap position through inputs chip select (\overline{CS}), data in (DIN), and data clock (SCLK). Drive \overline{CS} low to load data from DIN synchronously into the serial shift register on the rising edge of each SCLK pulse. The MAX5391/MAX5393 load the last 10 bits of clocked data into the appropriate potentiometer control register once \overline{CS} transitions high. See Figures 2 and 3. Data written to a memory register immediately updates the wiper position. Keep \overline{CS} low during the entire data stream to prevent the data from being terminated.

The first two bits A1:A0 (address bits) address one of the two potentiometers. See Table 1. The power-on reset (POR) circuitry sets the wiper to midscale.

Table 1. SPI Register Map

Bit Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bit Name	A1	A0	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Write Wiper Register A	0	0	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Write Wiper Register B	0	1	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Write to Both A and B	1	1	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0

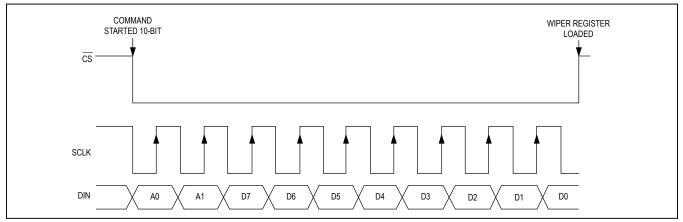


Figure 2. SPI Digital Interface Format

Dual 256-Tap, Volatile, Low-Voltage Linear Taper Digital Potentiometers

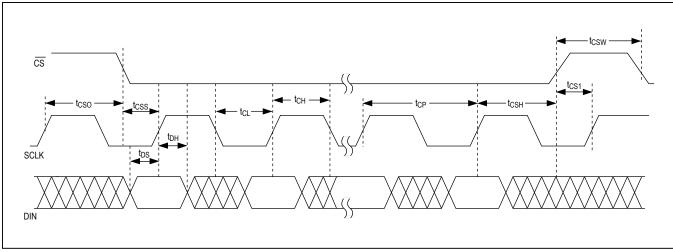


Figure 3. SPI Timing Diagram

REG A: The data byte writes to register A, and the wiper of potentiometer A moves to the appropriate position at the rising edge of \overline{CS} . D[7:0] indicates the position of the wiper. D[7:0] = 00h moves the wiper to the position closest to LA. D[7:0] = FFh moves the wiper closest to HA. D[7:0] is 80h following power-on.

REG B: The data byte writes to register B, and the wiper of potentiometer B moves to the appropriate position at the rising edge of \overline{CS} . D[7:0] indicates the position of the wiper. D[7:0] = 00h moves the wiper to the position closest to LB. D[7:0] = FFh moves the wiper to the position closest to HB. D[7:0] is 80h following power-on.

REG A and B: The data byte writes to registers A and B, and the wipers of potentiometers A and B move to the appropriate position. D[7:0] indicates the position of the wiper. D[7:0] = 00h moves the wiper to the position closest to L_. D[7:0] = FFh moves the wiper to the position closest to H_. D[7:0] is 80h following power-on.

Applications Information

Variable Gain Amplifier

Figure 4 shows a potentiometer adjusting the gain of a noninverting amplifier. Figure 5 shows a potentiometer adjusting the gain of an inverting amplifier.

Adjustable Dual Regulator

Figure 6 shows an adjustable dual linear regulator using a dual potentiometer as two variable resistors.

Adjustable Voltage Reference

Figure 7 shows an adjustable voltage reference circuit using a potentiometer as a voltage divider.

Dual 256-Tap, Volatile, Low-Voltage Linear Taper Digital Potentiometers

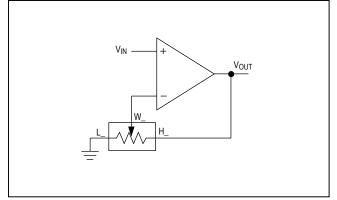


Figure 4. Variable-Gain Noninverting Amplifier

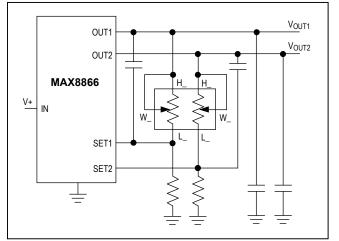


Figure 6. Adjustable Dual Linear Regulator

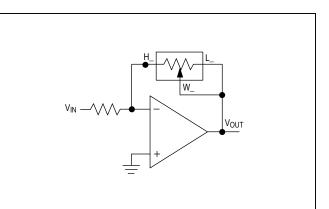


Figure 4. Variable-Gain Noninverting Amplifier

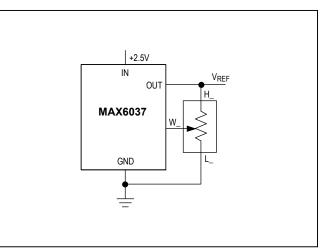


Figure 7. Adjustable Voltage Reference

Variable-Gain Current-to-Voltage Converter

Figure 8 shows a variable-gain current-to-voltage converter using a potentiometer as a variable resistor.

LCD Bias Control

Figure 9 shows a positive LCD bias control circuit using a potentiometer as a voltage-divider.

Programmable Filter

Figure 10 shows a programmable filter using a dual potentiometer.

Offset Voltage Adjustment Circuit

Figure 11 shows an offset voltage adjustment circuit using a dual potentiometer.

Dual 256-Tap, Volatile, Low-Voltage Linear Taper Digital Potentiometers

Chip Information

PROCESS: BICMOS

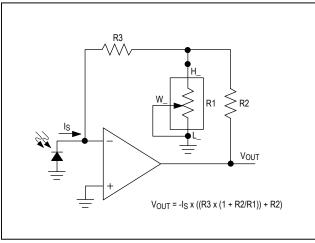


Figure 8. Variable Gain I-to-V Converter

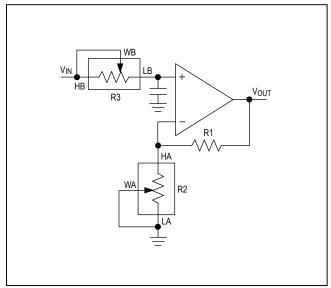


Figure 10. Programmable Filter

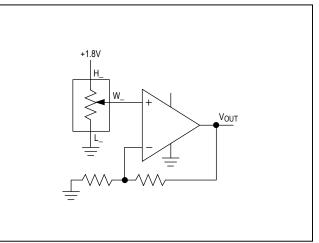


Figure 9. Positive LCD Bias Control Using a Voltage-Divider

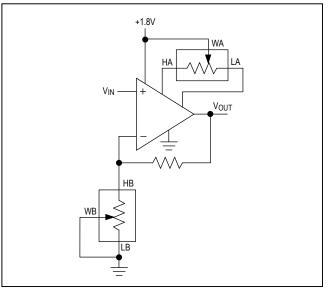


Figure 11. Offset Voltage Adjustment Circuit

Dual 256-Tap, Volatile, Low-Voltage Linear Taper Digital Potentiometers

Package Information

For the latest package outline information and land patterns (footprints), go to <u>www.maximintegrated.com/packages</u>. Note that a "+", "#", or "-" in the package code indicates RoHS status only. Package drawings may show a different suffix character, but the drawing pertains to the package regardless of RoHS status.

PACKAGE TYPE	PACKAGE CODE	OUTLINE NO.	LAND PATTERN NO.
14 TSSOP	U14+1	<u>21-0066</u>	<u>90-0113</u>
16 TQFN-EP	T1633+5	<u>21-0136</u>	<u>90-0032</u>

Dual 256-Tap, Volatile, Low-Voltage Linear Taper Digital Potentiometers

Revision History

REVISION NUMBER	REVISION DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGES CHANGED
0	10/09	Initial release	—
1	4/10	Added Soldering Temperature in <i>Absolute Maximum Ratings</i> ; corrected code in Conditions of -3dB Bandwidth specification and corrected Integral Nonlinearity specifications in <i>Electrical Characteristics</i>	2
2	11/10	Changed Electrical Characteristics heading and changed Figures 5, 8, 10, 11	2, 3, 11, 12
3	10/14	Removed automotive reference from Applications and General Description	1

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